



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

whether more space than is desirable in a text-book for beginners has not been given to the last book, which occupies more than one hundred pages—one-fifth of the whole number.

The advocates of the application of mathematics to economic theory will be especially interested in the curves which are introduced in the notes at the end of the chapters. These curves are used to represent the quantity of labor and the utility of the product, the laws of increasing and of diminishing returns, the laws of demand and supply, and the effects of the incidence of taxation. Another valuable feature of Professor Nicholson's notes is the bibliography for each chapter, which is especially helpful to beginners, since only the most important authorities are referred to.

On the whole, the book is a very welcome addition to the number of college texts on political economy, and the author's sound doctrine and interesting and lucid exposition make the present volume an unusually acceptable one. Each year brings an increasing demand for books of this sort, because of the increasing importance given to economics in the college curriculum, and each year the task of writing becomes more difficult; for to anyone who is acquainted with the more recent development of economic theory, it must be clear that the body of doctrine has become so complex, and controverted at so many points, that its incorporation in text-book form is difficult. Add to this the fact that the increasing division of labor among those who are making the economic theory of the present diminishes the number of those who are competent to write a treatise on the whole field, and it is obvious that the task of writing a new text-book is no easy one.

EDITH ABBOTT.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Geology. By THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN AND ROLLIN D. SALISBURY. Vol. I, "Geologic Processes and Their Results." New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1904.

THIS volume in the "American Science Series, Advanced Course," may be used as a text-book, but it is also something more than that. It is a handbook of those phases of geology named in its title. Teachers will welcome this as a book of reference which greatly reduces the labor of obtaining, in a clear and interesting form, more critical and exhaustive information than that contained in the ordinary text-books. In physiography especially there has been for some years a growing body of valuable literature scattered through magazines, official reports, and proceedings of societies, to all of which access has been laborious and often impossible. The volume in hand does much to relieve this inconvenience. Four-fifths of the book deals with subjects whose elementary phases are treated in text-books of physiography. Not only are the authors themselves in the front ranks of investigators of this science, but they have also used the best results of other investigations and have inserted references to the most valuable papers. The pictorial illustrations, maps, and diagrams deserve more mention than that of their beauty and appropriateness. They are quite as much to convey information as to illustrate that conveyed in the text. The study of these is highly suggestive of laboratory work. The writer of geological treatises is confronted with the fact that the scientific study of maps, diagrams, pictures, and tables has not yet become customary, systematic, or even well understood as a regular laboratory exercise. The two departments of geology and geography, whose heads are the authors of this

book, are pushing this phase of laboratory teaching, and the effects of such work are reflected in the volume in hand. As a book of reference and handbook for the geologist, this cannot fail to be standard. The settled truths of the science are treated with sufficient fulness. On matters which have been or are the subjects of diverse beliefs, each hypothesis which is important to the history of the science is fairly stated, though with due emphasis on the one which is believed best to meet the demands of the facts as now understood. This breadth of consideration is illustrated in the treatment of the origin of volcanoes, the movement of glaciers, and other subjects on which the studies of both authors might give the right to speak authoritatively, in so far as that can be done in the treatment of a growing science. The book is well arranged for systematic study and for ready reference. For the latter purpose its complete index and adequate paragraph headings are well adapted.

N. M. FENNEMAN.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.